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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1911.

**THE COAST ARTILLERY WIPED OUT.**

Last August the Virginia Volunteers of the Coast Artillery Corps were ordered to a tour of duty at Fort Monroe. This arm of the military establishment of the State consisted of four companies from Norfolk and Portsmouth. Their conduct was so unimpeachable that Governor Mann, the Commander-in-Chief, felt compelled to order a Court of Inquiry to make a thorough investigation of the behavior of the soldiers. This Court was composed of Major Martin, of the First Infantry; Major Bowles, of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion; Major Wright, of the First Brigade, Artillery, as Recorder, all well trained soldiers familiar with the proceedings of military tribunals and intent only upon doing their whole duty as officers and gentlemen. They conferred with Colonel Townsley, commanding the United States forces at Fort Monroe, and interviewed all the officers of the Regular Army familiar with the conditions when the Virginia Volunteers were on duty.

After full investigation the Court reached the opinion that "discipline in any sense of the word does not exist in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Virginia Volunteers," that "the most glaring breaches of discipline have been passed over without notice being taken of them, save in some cases a personal reprimand was given," that "cases after cases have occurred wherein enlisted men were allowed to treat their officers disrespectfully and no body was punished therefor," that "the officers do not seem to realize their responsibility beyond their own respective commands, and only in a few cases do they seem to feel any responsibility at all," that "the attendance of this Corps upon their duties at Fort Monroe in August, 1910, was in the nature of an outing or picnic in so far as a great number of the enlisted men were concerned, and in so far as any effective steps were taken by the officers to persuade the men that they were there as a military organization for military service."

Upon the findings of the Court of Inquiry, Governor Mann has ordered the dismissal of the entire Coast Artillery Corps from the service of the State, and he will be sustained in his action by the people of the whole State. Officers have been designated to take possession of all the property and equipment of the discharged soldiers, and the State is well rid of officers who would not command and of soldiers who would not serve. There is regret, of course, for such of the officers and men as tried to do their duty, but for the Corps as a whole, the State is far better off without it.

The Adjutant-General of the State has concurred in the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, and in doing so has proved the true quality of his metal, as the discharged companies are largely made up of his personal and political friends.

**CHECK FOR THE MEAT TRUST.**

There is a power and dignity in the way the English people do things that compel the admiration of the world; a directness in dealing with questions of law and administration, a provision that proves the strength and courage of a self-governing people that might well be taken to heart by the raw democracy of our own blessed country. Yesterday Sir R. W. West, Minister of Trade and Customs, of the Commonwealth of Australia, gave this memorandum to the press:

"For several months past it has been an open secret that representatives of the American Meat Trust have been visiting Australia, ostensibly with the object of extending its operations here. The Government is determined to take immediate and drastic action to discourage and, if necessary, to prohibit the introduction of Australia. It is not proposed to wait until the combine secures vested interests in this country.

The action of the Government will extend to Trust operations in Australia, whether conducted directly or indirectly, and will not permit the repetition in Australia of the conditions and merciless methods characterizing monopolies in other parts of the world.

There is a Government that governs, that takes care of the interests of the people, that defies the American method of surrendering to the demands of wealth and political power, that takes the Meat Trust by the nape of the neck and throws it out of the new territory it would occupy, that does not wait to lock the stable until after the horse is stolen. In our own country, where the people are supposed to govern, no law has been found for the suppression of the American Meat Trust. There have been "proceedings" in abundance; but the American Meat Trust lives on, and the Government at Washington through its Interstate Commerce Commission decides that it shall not pay a fair price for getting its stuff to market. "The vested interests" are in the saddle. It is different in Australia. Down there among the Bushmen there are Englishmen administering the law who do not propose to surrender to the Meat Trust.

**NOT A QUESTION OF SYMPATHY.**

The example set by the Governor of the State in the case of the Coast Artillery Corps was a good example for the Board of Visitors to follow in the case of the eighty cadets recently discharged from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington for insubordination. Bound by their pledges when they entered the Institute to obey all reasonable orders of the authorities of the Institute, these cadets chose to act as a body in defiance of constituted authority, and their reinstatement was sought on sympathetic grounds. We are very sorry for them, as sorry for them as they are for themselves; but we have held that the integrity of the Virginia Military Institute is of far greater concern to the State than the interests of the cadets, and that the future of this great school of the soldier was involved in the support of the efficient officers charged with the administration of its affairs. Surely they were entitled to as much consideration as officers of the institution as the cadets they were compelled by the Regulations to dismiss. It is purely a question of authority, not a question of sympathy, and authority won.

**JACKSON BOLTON.**

Worn out by the duties and difficulties of forty-two years of faithful service to the city, Jackson Bolton, First Assistant City Engineer, went to his reward yesterday. Regret at his death was generally and sincerely expressed. The circumstances surrounding his death were tragically pathetic.

For some time, Mr. Bolton's friends have known that his duties in the last twelve months have borne more heavily on him than ever before, and that the results of a lifetime of incessantly hard work were beginning to tell on him. The physical and mental strain on Mr. Bolton was aging him prematurely. Charged with costly errors in the performance of his work, feeling that infirmity was pressing upon him, the future could not have seemed bright to him. Forty-two years of labor, day in and day out behind him; possible adversity confronting him—the outlook may have appeared to him unpromising.

If he made errors, they were errors of the hand, not of the heart. In all his life no one ever thought that Jackson Bolton was not honest. His character was unimpeachable; he gave the city the best that was in him. Weary of his burden, in a moment of supreme despair, without premeditation, he laid it down. The peace for which he must have often longed has come to him at last.

**THE PENITENTIAL SEASON.**

Lent begins to-morrow—Ash Wednesday. It is the penitential season in the Christian Church and is supposed to be strictly observed in some of the Churches or denominations. Originally the duration of this fast appears to have been only forty hours, and in the time of Gregory the Great it consisted of only thirty-six days of fasting, since the Sundays were omitted and all the Saturdays except one. Lent, we are told, by one of the encyclopedists cannot be accounted strictly as "an Apostolical institution," but it is of extreme antiquity. It does not matter, however, when its observance began. It is a good thing, regarded from every point of view, physical as well as spiritual. Men eat and drink too much, and it is well that there should be an occasional vacation in this respect. During the Lenten season, men and women as well, are required by the rules of the Church to abstain from certain sorts of food and drink in order that the material man may be built up so that the spiritual man may be able to see with clearer vision his duty as a responsible member of the community of Christ.

No fault, surely, can be found with the regulations of the Churches for the observance of this season; the only fault that can be found is with the insincerity of the people who profess to believe and who do not follow their professions. In some communities the observance of Lent is dodged by the men and women, particularly by the women who make it, instead of a season of confession and penitence and the practice of duty and piety, the forty days in which they can play out all the games that were not finished during the busy whirl of social life through which they have been passing in the gay season. We do not know what engagements have been made by any of our delightful social organizations here, but dear sisters, you will pardon us for suggesting that there is a time and a season for all things, and that bridge, however entertaining it may be, is not designed as an aid to large growth in the spiritual life. Bridge is interesting enough in a way, we suppose—not quite so dangerous as draw poker, perhaps, and requiring less calculation of a sort than faro or roulette, but we present for your consideration the proposition that forty days out of three hundred is not more than could reasonably be asked as a season of penitence for the tricks that may have been missed in the development of the game.

**RECIPROcity BOUND TO WIN.**

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who has taken a census of the new United States Senators, concludes that if an extra session shall be called the Senate "will stand

more strongly for the Canadian reciprocity agreement than it does now."

Of the fourteen new members of that body whose terms will begin on the 4th of next month, every one is for Canadian reciprocity. Eugene Hale, of Maine, who has been obstructing the agreement, will be succeeded by Senator Johnson, and Johnson will vote for the treaty. Townsend, of Michigan, will succeed Burrows, of that State, who is on the fence, and Townsend will vote for the treaty. Works, of California, will succeed Flint, who is opposed to the agreement, and Works is in favor of it. Poindexter, of Washington, will succeed Piles, who is opposed to the agreement, and Poindexter will vote for it. So it runs throughout the list, and Mr. Taft will win at the extra session, even if he shall fail, because of the stubborn opposition of members of his own party, in the present session. This ought to make Mr. Taft entirely satisfied with the situation so far as this agreement is concerned.

What the Senate will do at the extra session, besides confirming the agreement with Canada, is a thing no man can foretell. The Democrats in the next Congress, however, will be "loaded for bear." The four weeks which will elapse between the adjournment of the present Congress and the convening of that body in extraordinary session will enable them to determine upon a line of action that will make the conditions all the worse for the party in power when the next elections are held. It is announced that during these four weeks Mr. Clark and his associates in the new House of Representatives will set their triggers for very active work on the revision of the tariff. Mr. Taft has served notice on the recalcitrant members of his own party that failure to agree with the Canadian reciprocity treaty will result in wiping out the protective system, the prospect of which reconciles us to the holding of an extra session of Congress.

What the Democrats ought to do just now is to keep their heads, while all about them are losing theirs. "We have got the enemy going," and can keep them on the run if we shall only trust in God and keep our powder dry.

**NO NEGROES FOR CANADA.**

Winnipeg is the chief gateway to the Canadian Northwest. Last Friday a company of negroes from the United States attempted to get through. They were turned back by the Canadian officers on the ground that they were undesirable citizens and that there was no place for them in this new country. The negro population in the Northwest of the United States has been increasing rapidly in the last few years and now threatens to overflow into Canada. Canada does not want them and will not have them. The immigration officers have authority under the law as it stands to enforce their will, and they have served notice on the negroes of the United States that they are not wanted and will not be permitted to force themselves upon the Dominion. The Canadian Government has been very strict in enforcing the laws against the admission of Orientals—Chinese, Hindus and Japanese—and it intends now to keep the negro out also. Canada is a white man's country, and if it shall insist upon keeping the negro out it will present additional attraction to the race-cursed people of the United States to make their home in a land where the white man is always on top.

We are told that representations have been made to the Government at Washington in the case of the negroes who were excluded last Friday, but it is said that the Government has no means of forcing negroes on the Canadians. They will have to stay here until, after exhausting all other methods for their control, the conclusion will be reached that the radical solution of the race question in the United States is to be found in deportation. The longer the experiment is tried the wiser appears to be the view of Abraham Lincoln that it is impossible for two diverse races to live on the same soil upon terms of social and political equality.

**TINKERING WITH THE LAW.**

We have not heard within the last week what progress the Convocation of Canterbury is making with its trimming of the Ten Commandments. Dr. Samuel H. Woodrow, of the First Congregational Church in Washington, does not think there is any room for improvement. "To the modern man the commandment not to covet his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, is a little superfluous," Dr. Woodrow said Sunday night. "He would be more apt to covet his neighbor's automobile, or his stocks and bonds than either his ox or his ass, or his servants. The Doctor appears to have lost sight of the last clause of this Commandment. The objections enumerated in the Commandment are specific, but it concludes with an omnibus clause in these words: 'Nor anything that is thy neighbor's,' which would appear to provide against the acquisition of any sort of property belonging to somebody else any of us might be inclined to covet.

The preachers who are talking so much about the Commandments would find their study a most delightful occupation.

**A POPULAR VICTORY.**

"The greatest legislative achievement of the State in fifty years" is the characterization applied by Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, to the enactment of the Eschliena-Stetson railroad law by a unanimous vote. The long fight against the domination of California by the Southern Pacific Railroad machine has ended in a great victory for all the people of a great State. The results of the last election, in which the reactionary faction controlled by the railroad gang, was defeated, paved the way for reform.

The new law provides that the Railroad Commission, which consists of three members, shall have power to fix absolute instead of maximum rates only, as under the present law. The body is empowered to establish and make fair division of joint rates between the roads, as well as to order through tariffs.

Further provision is made that the commission shall have the means to ascertain the physical valuation of the roads; that it shall hear complaints of shippers; that it shall have the power to begin investigations of rates without complaint, if it shall deem this proper.

The unanimous passage of such an act as this is about the most conclusive defeat of a railroad lobby and a railroad machine in American politics.

**THE Y. M. C. A. AND THE CATHOLICS.**

About ten days ago the Y. M. C. A. in Atlanta began a campaign to raise a fund of \$500,000 for the purpose of enlarging the facilities and broadening the work of the Association. The campaigners depended for the success of their work in some measure upon the indorsement of Archbishop Ireland, who wrote a letter some time ago indicating his sympathy with the work of the Association and making a contribution of \$250 upon the promise of a high officer of the Association that at its next national meeting the rule would be amended which has hitherto excluded Catholics from full participation in the affairs of the Association. The promise was not carried out, whereupon the Archbishop immediately notified the Association that he withdrew his indorsement and forbade the further use of his letter. Catholic ministers from their pulpits on Sunday advised the members of their congregations not to contribute to the building fund, and there the matter stands.

It looks a little queer that the oldest of Christian bodies in the world should be excluded from full membership in an association calling itself Christian; that is to say, unless it is sectarian which it is said not to be. There is no question about the splendid work the Y. M. C. A. has done all over the world wherever it has been established; but it would seem to an innocent bystander that it should either admit the Catholics to full membership or quit asking them for money. In some of the cities the Jews have been liberal contributors to the Y. M. C. A., without enjoying some of the privileges of the body; but the Jews are not Christians and we can understand why they should not be admitted to full membership, but we do not quite appreciate the ban upon the oldest of Christian organizations.

**LOCAL OPTION IN INDIANA.**

Forty cities and townships in Indiana will vote under the new local option law this week. On Sunday, in all these election districts, the church people held rallies and heard sermons preached by earnest men against the liquor traffic. In most places the women of the W. C. T. U. have organized and will be at the polls this week trying to influence the voters to cast their ballots against the traffic. We are told by an Indianapolis dispatch to the Washington Post that "the repeal of the county local option law and the substitution of the city and township units have aroused the people, and nothing is being left undone to rebuke the Legislature for making the changes." We do not know what "the changes" were, but the method prescribed for the settlement of this issue appears to be wholly Democratic, each community determining the issue for itself, and with a full knowledge of all the conditions involved.

Seventy of the counties in Indiana are dry. The net prohibition majority against the sale of liquor in these counties at the last election was 67,025. There has been a very active sentiment for State-wide prohibition. There are thirty-two dry cities of 5,000 population and over in the State. The present elections are to be held, as we have noted, in forty cities and town-

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure**

The official Government tests show Royal Baking Powder to be an absolutely pure and healthful grape cream of tartar baking powder, and care should be taken to prevent the substitution of any other brand in its place.

With no other agent can biscuit, cake and hot-breads be made so pure, healthful and delicious.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any other baking powder in the world. It makes pure, clean, healthful food.

Royal Cook Book—800 Receipts—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**THE IDLE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

G. R. Askwith has filed a special report with the London Board of Trade of certain economic observations he made in the United States. He has found that there are more of the "idle rich" class in America than in any other country; less than 39 per cent of the people of the United States having any gainful occupation. In Great Britain only 44 per cent of the people are ever employed in any monetary pursuit. In the United Kingdom 12.65 per cent of the people are employed in agriculture, in Germany 35.11, in the United States 35.64, in France 41.22, in Italy 59.96, in Austria 60.80, in Hungary 70.15. In the year 1905 the number of unemployed in Germany was but 3 per cent, as against 28 per cent, in New York State alone. Yet the United States is making great progress, there being more multi-millionaires in this country than in any other country in the world.

There must be something wrong in conditions which would permit the few to grow fat at the expense of the many, would impoverish the multitude for the benefit of the traders, multiply the unemployed while building up all the time the fortunes of those who rob the people under the law. Everybody in the United States should work for his living. There should be no hand-out upon industry or thrift, but the crutches with which "the interests" have been walking for one hundred years should be taken away from them and then, protected by law, every man should count for what he is and what he does. That country is in a bad way, indeed, when only a little over one-third of its population is making its living by honest industry.

**A BIG THING BY DUPONT.**

T. Coleman DuPont, President of the DuPont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, has announced his purpose to build a boulevard 150 feet in width, with room for the installation of public utilities, the entire length of the State of Delaware, extending from Claymont, on the North, to Shelbyville, on the South, a distance of 103 miles, at an approximate cost of \$2,000,000, and present this highway to the State. If the Governor will appoint a State Highway Commission to keep the road in repair.

This is the most valuable gift that has ever been made to the people in any of the States of the country. We wish that other millionaires would follow the example of Mr. DuPont. The man who builds roads for the people is the man entitled to immortality.

**Judging by the picture of the woman who is "waging war against kissing," she is in no danger of attack.**

Watermelon and sugar cane stealing is larceny by a recent act of the Alabama Legislature. Some of the colored Alabamians are said to be protesting that this is class legislation.

A sneezing match was recently held in Pennsylvania, and the cup was awarded to a man who scored thirty-two sneezes on one pinch of snuff.

**YOU will never regret taking the Bitters when the appetite lags, when the digestion is poor or when you suffer from Colds, Grippe or Malarial Disorders. Try it.**

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER

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**Weapons.**

When did the javelin, bow and arrow, slingshot, battering ram and gunpowder come into use to inflict injury upon mankind? O. C.

The javelin was first used by the Romans about 720 B. C.; the bow and arrow came back to the Bible, for Ishmael became an archer in 1892 B. C.; David commanded the use of the bow to be taught 1055 B. C.; the slingshot was first used by David when he slew Goliath; battering rams were invented by Artemon, a Lacedaemonian employed by Pericles 441 B. C.; the invention of gunpowder is credited to Friar Bacon and to the Chinese, the latter using it, so it is claimed, in prehistoric times. The first record of the use of gunpowder in warfare is its use by Thang's army, A. D. 757.

**Diplomacy.**

Upon what novel was "Diplomacy" written for the stage, and by whom? T. O.

It is an adaptation into English of Victorien Sardou's "Dora," by Salville and Bolton Rowe.

**Glass Snake.**

What is the glass snake that breaks all to pieces and reproduces itself? READER.

The only known species of the "glass snake" is found in the United States. It is about three feet long. The body is tall and marked with transverse lines of black, green and yellow. It is remarkable for the readiness with which the pieces of the tail break off, on irritation, and the broken pieces soon reproduced. The caudal muscles do not pass from one to the other, so that the breaking of the tail involves no rupture to the animal. The snake is only the separation of one muscular plate from another.

**Automobile Deaths.**

How many deaths have occurred in a year as a result of automobile accidents? A.

We know of no statistics on this subject.

**Brunswick Stew Recipe.**

Will you give me a recipe for real old-fashioned Brunswick stew? G. E. KELLY.

We regret that we have no recipe, but possibly some reader will send us one for you. If so, we shall be glad to print it.

**"Glad to Have Met You."**

A girl meets a gentleman at a party. When it is over and they are leaving, is it proper for her to say, "I am very glad to have met you, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_," or should she say, "I am very glad to have met you, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, please remember me to your mother?" GIRL.

The former phrase is correct if it be taken in its literal sense. The latter is quite sufficient and a trifle more reserved.

**Direction of Diamond.**

For the sake of an argument when we boys have over here, I wish you would settle it by answering this question: Where is the cork of commerce produced? Is it the bark of the cork tree?

**CORK.**

The bulk comes from the cork tree forests of Spain and Portugal. The cork tree is a small tree, which attains a height of about thirty-five feet and a circumference of three feet. The cork is not the bark proper, but a fungoid growth, the latter of which is true bark and grows until by distension it cracks and falls off in large flakes, under the name of the cork. The place of that thrown off, cork intended for the market is generally stripped off a year or two before it would come into use. The cork is cut at intervals of from six to eight years. Healthy trees will yield for about 150 years.

**SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM REBUKED BY PARLIAMENT**

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY. SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM, who for the second time in his official career has been rebuked in Parliament for the indecency of his political participation in the election of the House of Commons, Premier Asquith going so far as to announce the other day in the House of Commons that the election of Sir William Granttham was the best way of dealing with what was happily a unique situation in the British judiciary, is a man of most unfortunate temperament, and of the most inconceivable indiscretion of speech, wholly lacking in a sense of humor, and inordinately and foolishly vain.

Judges no matter to what political party they owe their appointment on the bench, are quite as celebrated in England as the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, for their absence of party spirit. In fact, so unblemished is the reputation of the judges, that it is not only considered the best way of dealing with what was happily a unique situation in the British judiciary, is a man of most unfortunate temperament, and of the most inconceivable indiscretion of speech, wholly lacking in a sense of humor, and inordinately and foolishly vain.

The only judge who in modern times has shown a pronounced political bias is Sir William Granttham, who has been the object of denunciations on the part of the press, and of the public in general in this connection. I have only to recall his conduct in presiding over the election trials of Balaam, at Yarmouth. There is nothing that his egotism and vanity and his recklessness of speech do not lead him to talk about when he holds court. He has been friendly remarks concerning the physical and even the intellectual condition of some of the defendants on the bench to his inquiry of a husband who in the witness box was testifying to the disobedience of his wife, "Why on earth do you box her ears?" The only thing in his favor is his fondness for horses, and when he presides at the Old Bailey, in London, a mild sensation is created in the city by his rival, top-booted and white-breasted, on a splendid hunter, which he steers through the traffic with amazing skill.

Instance need be mentioned than his assumption of an ancestry to which he is not entitled. In the "Pirates of Penzance," Gilbert makes his character say: "I have bought this estate and the chapel on it. In the chapel there are ancestors. Whatever is in the chapel for mine. Therefore I am my ancestors." This droll and fantastic situation is recalled by the action of Sir William Granttham. The family to which he belongs is of Sussex, of extremely modern origin, the learned judge being the first of its members in the county. Sir William's other Sussex Granthams having been either petty traders, farmers or peasants. Now, three hundred years ago there was in Lincoln a very ancient and aristocratic family of the name of Grantham, which figures extensively in the old annals of the county of Lincoln. Sir William, however, has ascertained this, as well as the fact that the family in question, which had become extinct in the reign of Charles II., had left several memorials, notably a large alabaster altar tomb, bearing the date of 1619, with recumbent effigies of Thomas and Lady Grantham, in St. Thomas's Church at Lincoln, and a stained glass window bearing the date 1657, illustrating the armorial bearings of the family. Sir William of Lincoln, in the parish church at Golthe, Sir William managed to purchase both the tomb and the stained glass window, without, however, the permission of the rector of the parish church, and then he set up over the altar the stained glass window from Golthe, and later on to record a place in the church for the tomb.

When Sir William was first knighted, on his elevation to the bench, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and obtaining from the Royal College of Physicians armorial bearings, he was accorded the motto of "Forward." But since then he has secured the stained glass window from Golthe, and has set up in the parish church at Barcombe, he has quite naturally adopted, in lieu

tion in to-morrow's Times-Dispatch: (1) In what position is the pitcher from the home plate, or do they bat from the ball northeast or southwest? (2) Tell me whether Broad Street runs direct or indirect west. (3) What is your early morning's publication for an answer.

**Daily Queries and Answers**

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**Language of Stamps.**

Will you give the stamp language and tell what it is? T. O.

The "language" is the placing of postage stamps in a manner to convey a certain meaning, understood between two persons. The following are given as the language, which may be added to in any manner agreed upon by sender and recipient.

Upper left hand corner, goodby; same corner upside down, I love you; same corner crosswise, my heart is another's; same corner horizontal, I am in love; same corner up right hand corner, business, or I wish your friendship; same corner side down, write no more; same corner crosswise, I send a kiss; same corner horizontal, do you love me? in the middle of the top (upright), yes; same place upside down, on condition; in middle at bottom (upright), no; same place horizontal, my parents object; lower left hand corner (upright), I seek your acquaintance; same corner upside down, I wish you joy; same corner horizontal, will you meet me? lower right hand corner, I am in a hurry; same corner upside down (upright), can you not trust me? same corner horizontal, write soon; in middle at left hand side (upright), my love, same place upside down, I am engaged; same place horizontal, I long to see you; in middle at right hand side (upright), write soon; same place upside down, I am sorry; same place horizontal, I am married.

**Cork.**

Where is the cork of commerce produced? Is it the bark of the cork tree?

The bulk comes from the cork tree forests of Spain and Portugal. The cork tree is a small tree, which attains a height of about thirty-five feet and a circumference of three feet. The cork is not the bark proper, but a fungoid growth, the latter of which is true bark and grows until by distension it cracks and falls off in large flakes, under the name of the cork. The place of that thrown off, cork intended for the market is generally stripped off a year or two before it would come into use. The cork is cut at intervals of from six to eight years. Healthy trees will yield for about 150 years.

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BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY. SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM, who for the second time in his official career has been rebuked in Parliament for the indecency of his political participation in the election of the House of Commons, Premier Asquith going so far as to announce the other day in the House of Commons that the election of Sir William Granttham was the best way of dealing with what was happily a unique situation in the British judiciary, is a man of most unfortunate temperament, and of the most inconceivable indiscretion of speech, wholly lacking in a sense of humor, and inordinately and foolishly vain.

Judges no matter to what political party they owe their appointment on the bench, are quite as celebrated in England as the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, for their absence of party spirit. In fact, so unblemished is the reputation of the judges, that it is not only considered the best way of dealing with what was happily a unique situation in the British judiciary, is a man of most unfortunate temperament, and of the most inconceivable indiscretion of speech, wholly lacking in a sense of humor, and inordinately and foolishly vain.

The only judge who in modern times has shown a pronounced political bias is Sir William Granttham, who has been the object of denunciations on the part of the press, and of the public in general in this connection. I have only to recall his conduct in presiding over the election trials of Balaam, at Yarmouth. There is nothing that his egotism and vanity and his recklessness of speech do not lead him to talk about when he holds court. He has been friendly remarks concerning the physical and even the intellectual condition of some of the defendants on the bench to his inquiry of a husband who in the witness box was testifying to the disobedience of his wife, "Why on earth do you box her ears?" The only thing in his favor is his fondness for horses, and when he presides at the Old Bailey, in London, a mild sensation is created in the city by his rival, top-booted and white-breasted, on a splendid hunter, which he steers through the traffic with amazing skill.

Instance need be mentioned than his assumption of an ancestry to which he is not entitled. In the "Pirates of Penzance," Gilbert makes his character say: "I have bought this estate and the chapel on it. In the chapel there are ancestors. Whatever is in the chapel for mine. Therefore I am my ancestors." This droll and fantastic situation is recalled by the action of Sir William Granttham. The family to which he belongs is of Sussex, of extremely modern origin, the learned judge being the first of its members in the county. Sir William's other Sussex Granthams having been either petty traders, farmers or peasants. Now, three hundred years ago there was in Lincoln a very ancient and aristocratic family of the name of Grantham, which figures extensively in the old annals of the county of Lincoln. Sir William, however, has ascertained this, as well as the fact that the family in question, which had become extinct in the reign of Charles II., had left several memorials, notably a large alabaster altar tomb, bearing the date of 1619, with recumbent effigies of Thomas and Lady Grantham, in St. Thomas's Church at Lincoln, and a stained glass window bearing the date 1657, illustrating the armorial bearings of the family. Sir William of Lincoln, in the parish church at Golthe, Sir William managed to purchase both the tomb and the stained glass window, without, however, the permission of the rector of the parish church, and then he set up over the altar the stained glass window from Golthe, and later on to record a place in the church for the tomb.

**When Sir William was first knighted, on his elevation to the bench, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and obtaining from the Royal College of Physicians armorial bearings, he was accorded the motto of "Forward." But since then he has secured the stained glass window from Golthe, and has set up in the parish church at Barcombe, he has quite naturally adopted, in lieu**

of the coat of arms of the family, the arms of the House of Commons.

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